



CCI Primer 2011

Key Facts About
Early Care
and Education
in New York City



Center for Children's Initiatives
Building Bright Futures for Children

About CCI

CCI champions the right of all children to start life with the best possible foundation of care, health and learning. CCI draws on our experience, expertise, and interactions with families, early childhood professionals and policymakers to shape our vision to expand and improve early learning opportunities, in order to build bright futures for all children.

CCI serves as a trusted resource for working families, offering consultation and referral to help parents identify and select appropriate, affordable, quality child care options.

Our services reach all types of service providers across the city and address the need for professional development and strategic expansion of early care and learning services throughout the city. Providing training, mentoring and coaching to early care and learning professionals to enhance quality. CCI shares best practices and provides educational opportunities to those caring for and educating our children.

CCI serves as a catalyst for strengthening public policies that support quality early care and education. Our recommendations are informed by both our day-to-day interaction with families and service providers as well as the latest research which shows that quality care in a child's earliest years can pay dividends over a lifetime.

CCI is supported by grants from private foundations, corporations and government agencies, fee-for-service contracts and individual donors.



Center for Children's Initiatives
Building Bright Futures for Children

CCI Primer 2011

Key Facts About Early Care and Education in New York City



Center for Children's Initiatives
Building Bright Futures for Children

Nancy Kolben, *Executive Director*
Betty Holcomb, *Policy Director*
Judehia Dixon, *Policy Intern*



Table of Contents

Demographics: New York City's Children and Families6

- New York City Children **14 and Younger**, 2000-20107
- New York City Children **Under 5, by Borough**, 20107
- New York City Children **Under 5** Below the **Federal Poverty Level**, by Borough, 20108

Enrollment: Publicly-Supported Early Care and Education9

Overall Enrollment

- **Children Under 6** Enrolled in **Regulated** Early Care and Education, 2010-2011 11
- **All Children Under 12** Receiving Child Care Assistance, **by Age**, 2007-2011 11
- Children Receiving Child Care Assistance in **Regulated Settings, by Age**, 2011 12
- **All Children** Receiving Child Care Assistance, **by Setting**, 2003-2011 13
- Children Receiving Child Care Assistance, in **Child Care Centers, by Age**, 2011 13
- **All Children** Enrolled, **Regulated and License-Exempt Care**, 2003-2011 14
- Children Enrolled in Subsidized Care, **Contracts and Vouchers**, 2007-2011 15

Enrollment: Children Under 3

- Children **Under 3** Enrolled in **Child Care (ACS and TANF) and Early Head Start**, 2007-2011 16
- Children **Under 3** Receiving Child Care Assistance, **by Setting**, 2011 16

Enrollment: Children 3-5

- **Children 3-5** Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2007-2011 17
- **Children 3-5** Receiving Child Care Assistance, **by Setting**, 2011 17

Enrollment: Head Start Programs

- **Children 3-5** Enrolled in **Head Start** Programs, 2010 18
- Children 3-5 Enrolled in **ACS Head Start**, by **Length of Day**, 2010 18
- Children 3-5 Enrolled in **ACS Head Start**, by **Ethnicity**, 2010 18

Enrollment: Universal Prekindergarten

- Children Enrolled in **Universal Prekindergarten**, 2002-2011 19
- Children Enrolled in **Universal Prekindergarten, by Setting**, 2007-2011 19
- Children Enrolled in **Universal Prekindergarten, by Borough and Setting**, 2011 19
- Children Enrolled in **Universal Prekindergarten, by Borough and Length of Day**, 2011 20

Enrollment: School-Age

- **Children 6-12** Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2003-2011 21
- **Children 6-12** Receiving Child Care Assistance, **by Setting**, 2011 21

Public Investment in Early Care and Education22

- Public Funding for Early Care and Learning, Fiscal Year 2011 23
- **ACS Child Care Budget by Funding Source**, 2000-2011 24
- **ACS and TANF** Child Care Funding, 2003-2011 24
- **ACS and TANF** Average Expenditure **Per Child**, 2000-2010 24
- Universal Prekindergarten, **Budgeted Expenses**, 2005-2011 25
- Universal Prekindergarten **State Funding, City Use of Funds**, by Setting, 2007-2010 25
- Universal Prekindergarten **State Aid, Per-Pupil Allocations**, 2003-2012 25

Table of Contents

Capacity for Early Care and Education	26
• Number of Providers Licensed/Registered , 2011	27
• Child Care Centers , Licensed Capacity, 2011	27
• Regulated Capacity for Year-Round, Full-Day Services, by Setting , 2011	27
• Trend in Regulated Capacity for Year-Round, Full-Day Services, by Setting, 2007-2011	28
• Capacity to Serve Children Under 3 in Regulated Settings , 2011	28
• Need for Full-Day, Out-of-Home Care for Children Under 3 , 2011	29
• Capacity to Serve Children Under 3 in Regulated Settings, by Borough , 2011	29
• Capacity Versus Need, Regulated Care for Children Under 3 , 2011	29
Access and Affordability	30
• Maximum Eligibility for Child Care Assistance, by Family Size, 2011	31
• Co-Payment , Families Eligible for Child Care Subsidies (Family of Three), 2011	31
• ACS and TANF Children Enrolled by Poverty Level , 2011	31
• Children on Public Assistance , by Age and Borough , 2011	32
• TANF Children Served by Reason for Care , 2011	32
• ACS-Head Start Enrollment , by Eligibility, 2010	32
• State's Established Market Rate, Child Care , 2009-2011	33
• Expectation of What Parents Should Contribute Early Childhood Education v. College (Family of Four, with Two Children), 2011	33
• Private Tuition Data	34
Quality Indicators	35
• Number of NAEYC Accredited Child Care Programs, by Borough, 2011	36
• Pay Difference, Teachers in ACS-Funded Centers and Public School	36
Specialized Services: Early Intervention and Home Visiting	37
• Referrals and Enrollment in Early Intervention Services, 2009-2011	38
• Families Enrolled in Home Visiting Programs, 2010-2011	38
• Early Intervention Services, by Funding Source, Projected 2011-2012	38
• Public Funding for Home Visiting , Fiscal Year 2010-2011	38
Glossary	39
Types of Child Care and What the Law Requires	42

Demographics: New York City's Children and Families

New York City now has nearly 518,000 children under five, about 6% of the population. (Chart 1)

- Brooklyn has the most children under 5: 177,000 in 2010—a third of the city's total population of children under 5. (Chart 2)

Children in Poverty

Thirty percent of the city's children under 5 live in poverty. For a family of three, that means living on \$18,530 a year.

The distribution of young children living in poverty varies dramatically from borough to borough. Young children in the Bronx are hardest hit. (Charts 3 and 3A)

- 44% of Bronx children under 5 live in poverty.
- That compares to 17% in Manhattan and 20% in Staten Island.



Demographics

Chart 1

New York City Children 14 and Younger, 2000-2010

Age Group	2000	2010	Change	Percent Change
0-4	540,878	517,724	-23,154	-4%
5-9	561,115	473,159	-87,956	-16%
10-14	530,816	468,154	-62,662	-16%
Total	1,632,809	1,459,037	-173,772	-11%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, Demographic Profile, New York City Department of City Planning, 2000, 2010.

Chart 2

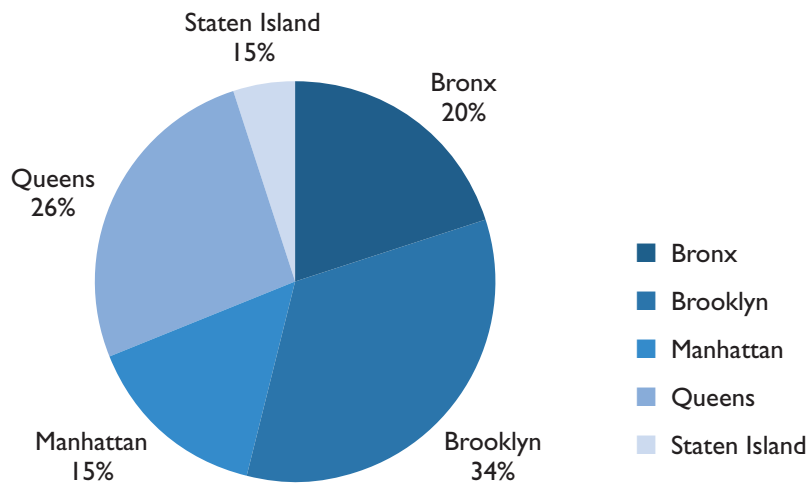
New York City Children Under 5, by Borough, 2010

Borough	Total Population All Ages	Under 5 Years	Percent of Children Under 5
Bronx	1,385,108	103,144	20%
Brooklyn	2,504,700	177,198	34%
Manhattan	1,585,873	76,579	15%
Queens	2,230,722	132,464	26%
Staten Island	468,730	28,339	5%
Total	8,175,133	517,724	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, Demographic Profile, New York City Department of City Planning, 2010.

Chart 2A

New York City Children Under 5, by Borough, 2010



Demographics

Chart 3

New York City Children **Under 5** Below the **Federal Poverty Level**, by Borough, 2010

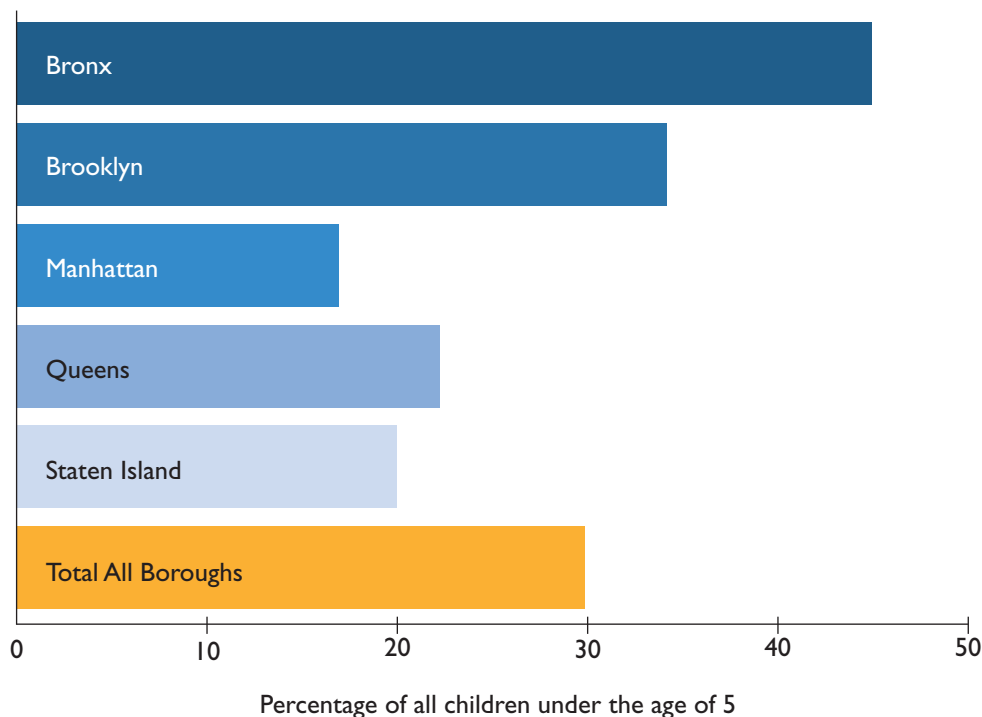
Borough	Total Population Under 5	Total Population in Poverty Under 5	Percent of Children Under 5 Under Federal Poverty Level
Bronx	103,144	45,156	44%
Brooklyn	177,198	59,722	34%
Manhattan	76,579	13,163	17%
Queens	132,464	29,259	22%
Staten Island	28,339	5,630	20%
Total	517,724	152,930	30%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder², American Community Survey, Poverty Estimates, 2010.

Note: Release date for this information was September 2011.

Chart 3A

Percent of Children Under 5 Below Federal Poverty Level, by Borough, 2010



Enrollment: Publicly-Supported Early Care and Education



Young children attend programs in a variety of settings, including Head Start programs, early childhood centers, public, private and parochial schools and other community settings. Universal Prekindergarten (UPK) is offered in both public schools and community-based programs. Overall, more than 207,000 children under 6 were enrolled in regulated care that was partially or fully supported by public funds. (Chart 4)

Subsidized Child Care

The Administration for Children's Services (ACS) manages publicly-funded child care in New York City. Families receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) are guaranteed child care assistance, if they are working or in training. Other low-income families have no such guarantee, even if they meet eligibility guidelines.[†] ACS pays for care through a mix of individual vouchers and contracts to programs. Trends, 2007-2011:

- Steady increase in enrollment of TANF-eligible children. (Chart 10)
- Significant increase in percentage of TANF-eligible children in regulated care. (Chart 9)
- Decrease in enrollment of other working families. (Chart 9A)
- Modest increase in slots for infants and toddlers since 2007. (Chart 11)

[†] Families receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, often called Public Assistance, are identified throughout the Primer as TANF families. Other families receiving subsidies are identified as ACS families.

Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

Head Start is a federally-funded early childhood education program, open to three- and four-year-olds, which operate on part-day, full-day or extended-day schedules. ACS manages the lion's share of Head Start funding in the city, overseeing more than 70 Head Start agencies. Early Head Start is also federally-funded, services are available for children under 3. All Early Head Start programs operate with direct federal contracts.

- 24,000 three- and four-year-olds are enrolled in Head Start—about the same number as in 2007. (Chart 14)
- 2,000 children under 3 are enrolled in Early Head Start—a 33% increase since 2007. (Chart 11)

The Department of Education's Role in Early Care and Education

DOE has a significant role in early childhood education, through kindergarten, the expansion of UPK services in schools and in the community and partnerships with ACS child care and Head Start.

- More than 58,000 four-year-olds were enrolled in the city's Universal Prekindergarten program in the 2010-11 school year.
- About 60% of UPK students were enrolled in early childhood settings outside the public schools; about 25% of UPK seats were funded as full-day school seats. (Charts 18, 19, 20 and 21)

Eligibility for Publicly-Supported Early Care and Education

Eligibility requirements for early care and education programs differ, depending on the source of funding. The chart below provides a rough guide to eligibility for various programs. The eligibility for child care services is determined by a number of factors, including reason for care, family size and income.[†] Current maximum eligibility for a family of 2 is 275% of poverty. Maximum eligibility for families paid for with Child Care and Development Block Grant funding is 200% of federal poverty level, regardless of family size.

Program	Income Eligibility	Parent Fees
Universal Prekindergarten	All Children	None ^{††}
Early Head Start/Head Start	100% FPL ^{††}	None ^{††}
Child Care Subsidies	200-275% FPL	Sliding Scale ^{†††}

[†] Maximum eligibility by family size, by percentage of federal poverty level: 275% for family of 2 (\$40,464); 250% for family of 3, (\$47,256) and 225% for family of 4 (\$50,280). ACS memorandum, October 2011.

^{††} FPL refers to the Federal Poverty Level, which varies according to family size. (Chart 34). Ten percent of Head Start families can be above income-eligibility levels.

^{†††} Sliding fee scale applies if a child is enrolled in an ACS-contracted child care program which may include UPK services. Other programs offering UPK services that also accept child care vouchers may charge fees as well.

^{††††} See Chart 39 and 40 for more detail on sliding fee scales.

Overall Enrollment

Chart 4

Children Under 6 Enrolled in Regulated Early Care and Education, 2010-2011

		Children Enrolled	Percent of Total Enrollment
ACS	Center Care [†]	24,167	12%
	Group Family Child Care	7,621	4%
	Family Child Care	3,187	2%
	Head Start	19,144	9%
	TANF Vouchers	18,033	9%
DOE	Kindergarten	78,661	38%
	Universal Pre-K in Public Schools	22,375	11%
	Universal Pre-K in Non-ACS CBOs	18,845	9%
	LYFE	529	0%
	Preschool Special Education	8,140	3%
Other	Non-ACS Head Start	5,029	2%
	CUNY Child Care	1,425	1%
Total		207,156	100%

Source: Head Start enrollment from the Administration for Children and Families, New York Regional Office, 2011.

ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

CUNY Child Care enrollment from CUNY Child Care Council, 2011.

Universal Prekindergarten enrollment from Memo from the Office of Early Childhood Education, New York City Department of Education, July 2011.

Kindergarten enrollment from Statistical summaries by register, New York City Department of Education, 2011.

TANF Enrollment for Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011, Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Preschool Special Education from Memo from Division of Students with Disabilities and English Language Learners, New York City Department of Education.

Includes 7,886 children participating in integrated or self-contained classes in private settings and 254 in public settings as of October 2011.

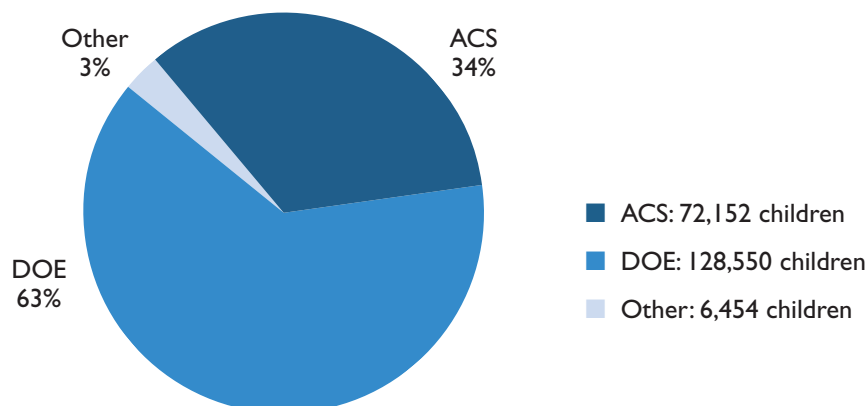
Kindergarten enrollment, SY2011 Audited Register. Memo from the Research and Policy Support Group, Department of Education, June 2011.

LYFE enrollment, Memo from LYFE program office, Department of Education, September 2011.

[†] Note: 16,837 of ACS children enrolled also in Pre-K.

Chart 4A

Children Under 6 Enrolled in Regulated Early Care and Education, 2010-2011[†]



[†] Does not include children enrolled in early childhood services that are not subsidized.

Overall Enrollment

Chart 5

All Children Under 12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Age, 2007-2011

	2007			2011			Percent Change, 2007-11	
Age Group	ACS	TANF	Total	ACS	TANF	Total	ACS	TANF
Infant toddler (<3)	9,621	11,853	21,474	8,818	14,521	23,339	-8%	+23%
Preschool (3-5)	30,213	11,582	41,795	27,892	14,198	42,090	-8%	+23%
School-Age (6+)	16,920	22,332	39,252	11,775	20,851	32,626	-30%	-7%
Total	56,754	45,767	102,521	48,485	49,571	98,056	-15%	+8%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011, Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

CCI Primer 2008.

Chart 5A

All Children Under 12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Age, 2011

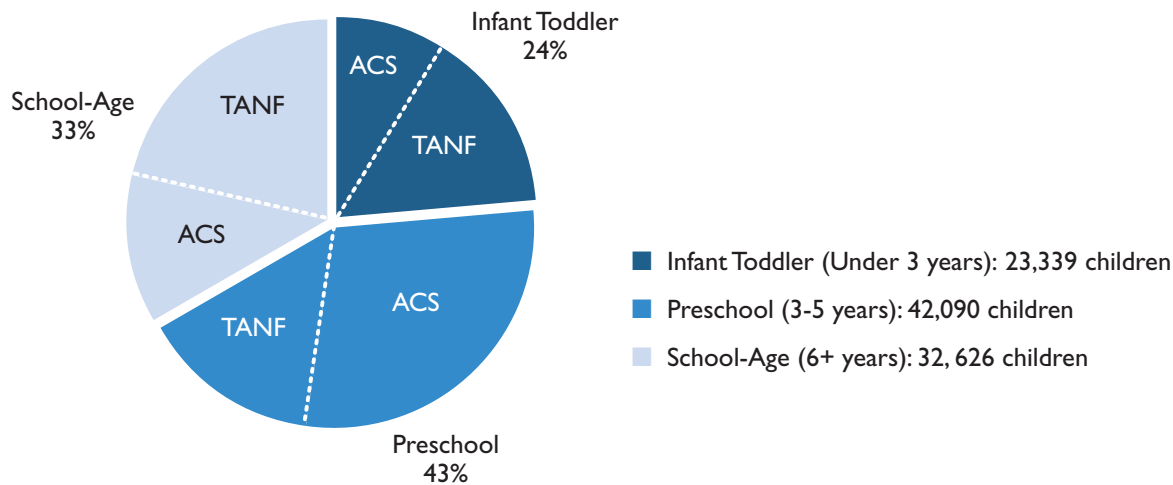


Chart 6

Children Receiving Child Care Assistance in Regulated Settings, by Age, 2011

Age Group	ACS	TANF	Total	Percent of Total Enrollment
Infant (<3)	8,225	8,786	17,011	25%
Preschool (3-5)	26,750	9,247	35,997	52%
School-Age (6-12)	7,561	8,150	15,711	23%
Total	42,536	26,183	68,719	100%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011, Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Overall Enrollment

Chart 7

All Children Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting, 2007-2011

Setting	2007		2011		Percent Change, 2007-11	
	ACS	TANF	ACS	TANF	ACS	TANF
Family Child Care	12,799 [†]	6,450 [†]	13,323 ^{††}	13,116 ^{††}	+4%	+103%
Center	35,960	6,877	29,213	11,029	-19%	+60%
License Exempt	7,995	32,439	5,949	23,388	-26%	-28%
Total	56,754	45,766	48,485	47,533	-15%	+4%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011, Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care. CCI Primer 2008.

[†] 2007 Family Child Care enrollment includes both Family Child Care and Group Family Child Care.

^{††} In 2011, Family Child Care includes 20,537 children enrolled in Group Family Child Care services.

Chart 8

Children Receiving Child Care Assistance, in Child Care Centers, by Age, 2011

Age Group	ACS	TANF	Total	Percent of Total Enrollment
Infant (<3)	2,253	3,109	5,362	13%
Preschool (3-5)	21,914	5,331	27,245	68%
School-Age (6-12)	5,046	2,589	7,635	19%
Total	29,213	11,029	40,242	100%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011, Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

The number of TANF-eligible children enrolled in subsidized child care has grown steadily for the last decade.



Overall Enrollment

Chart 9

All Children Enrolled, **Regulated and License-Exempt Care**, 2003-2011

Setting	2003		2007		2011		Percent Change, 2003-11	
	ACS	TANF	ACS	TANF	ACS	TANF	ACS	TANF
Regulated	52,959	9,261	48,759	13,328	42,536	26,183	-26%	+183%
License-Exempt	4,420	31,518	7,995	32,439	5,949	23,388	+35%	-26%
Total	57,379	40,779	56,754	45,767	48,485	49,571	-15%	+22%

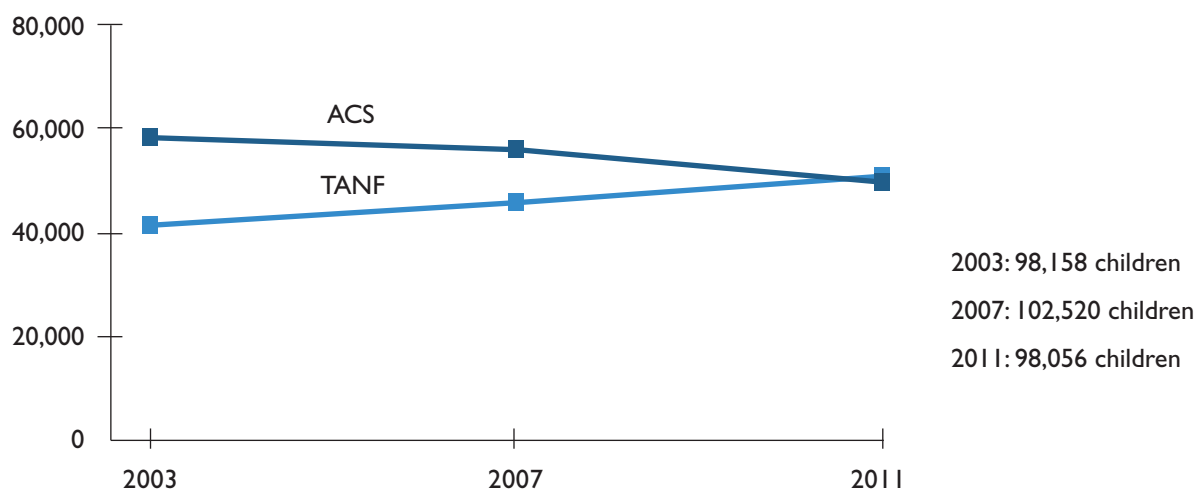
Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011, Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

CCI Primer 2008.

Chart 9A

Total Enrollment ACS and TANF Families, 2003-2011



Nearly half of all TANF-eligible children are now in regulated care, 53% in 2011—up from 23% in 2003. Nonetheless, TANF children are still far more likely to be in license-exempt settings than other children enrolled in publicly-supported programs.

Overall Enrollment

Chart 10

Children Enrolled in Subsidized Care, **Contracts and Vouchers**, 2007-2011

	2007	2011	Percent Change, 2007-11
Contracts:ACS	31,892	30,442	-5%
Vouchers:ACS	24,862	18,042	-27%
Vouchers:TANF	45,767	49,571	+8%
Total	102,521	98,056	-4%

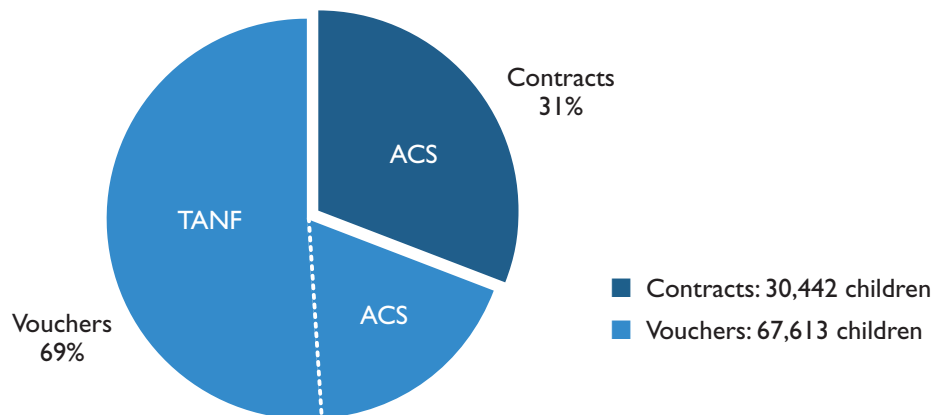
Source:ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report,All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011, Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

CCI Primer 2008.

Chart 10A

Children Enrolled in Subsidized Care, **Contracts and Vouchers**, 2011



More than two-thirds of the children in subsidized care—69%—are paid for with vouchers.

Enrollment: Children Under 3

Chart 11

Children Under 3 Enrolled in Child Care (ACS and TANF) and Early Head Start, 2007-2011

	2007	2011	Change	Percent Change, 2007-2011
Child Care	21,474	23,339	+1,865	+9%
Early Head Start	1,535	2,021	+486	+32%
Total	23,009	25,360	+2,351	+10%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF Enrollment for Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Early Head Start enrollment from memo New York Regional Office, federal Administration for Children and Families, 2011, provided to New York State Council on Children and Families.

CCI Primer 2008.

Chart 12

Children Under 3 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting, 2011

Setting	ACS	TANF	Total	Percentage
Family Child Care	1,999	847	2,846	12%
Group Family Child Care	3,973	4,830	8,803	38%
Center	2,253	3,109	5,362	23%
Total Regulated Care	8,225	8,786	17,011	73%
License-Exempt Care	593	5,735	6,328	27%
Grand Total	8,818	14,521	23,339	100%

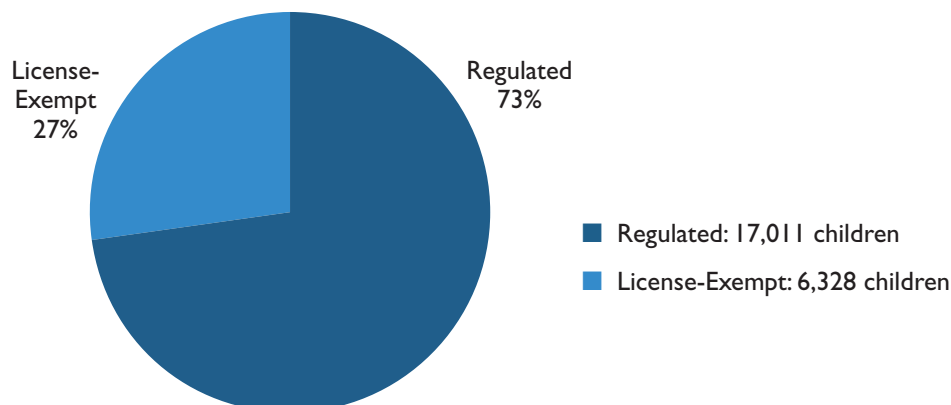
Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF Enrollment for Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

This chart does not include children in Early Head Start.

Chart 12A

Children Under 3 Receiving Child Care Assistance, Regulated and License-Exempt Care, 2011



Enrollment: Children 3-5

Subsidized Child Care (ACS and TANF)

Chart 13

Children 3-5 Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2007-2011

	2007	2011	Change	Percent Change, 2007-11
ACS	30,213	27,892	-2,321	-8%
TANF	11,582	14,198	+2,616	+23%
Total	41,795	42,090	+295	+1%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF Enrollment for Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care. CCI Primer 2008.

Note: Chart does not include children enrolled in Head Start.

Chart 14

Children 3-5 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting, 2011

Setting	ACS	TANF	Total	Total Percentage
Child Care Centers	21,914	5,331	27,245	65%
Family Child Care	1,188	493	1,681	4%
Group Family Child Care	3,648	3,423	7,071	17%
License-Exempt	1,142	4,951	6,093	14%
Grand Total	27,892	14,198	42,090	100%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF Enrollment for Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Note: This chart does not include children enrolled in Head Start.



The number of preschoolers receiving subsidies remained basically flat since 2007, but the proportion of TANF-eligible preschoolers grew dramatically. The number of preschoolers from other low-income working families decreased.

Enrollment: Children 3-5

Head Start Programs

Chart 15

Children 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start Programs, 2010

Program	Enrollment	Percentage
ACS	19,144	79%
Non-ACS	5,029	21%
Total	24,173	100%

Source: ACS-Head Start enrollment information from Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), New York Regional Office, federal Administration for Children and Families, 2010.

Non-ACS Head Start enrollment from memo New York Regional Office, federal Administration for Children and Families, 2011, provided to New York State Council on Children and Families.



Chart 16

Children 3-5 Enrolled in ACS Head Start, by Length of Day, 2010

Length of Day	Enrollment Total	Percentage
Part Day	6,748	35%
Full Day†	6,257	33%
Extended Day	5,611	29%
Other Options	528	3%
Total	19,144	100%

Source: Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), New York Regional Office, federal Administration for Children and Families, 2010.

Note: Part-day includes double sessions.

† ACS Head Start Full day is 5.5 hours or more. ACS Head Start Extended day is 8 hours or more.

Head Start enrollment remained flat. About half of the children enrolled in Head Start are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Chart 17

Children 3-5 Enrolled in ACS Head Start, by Ethnicity, 2010

Ethnicity	Enrollment	Percentage
Hispanic or Latino	10,887	51%
Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	10,495	49%
Total	21,382	100%

Source: Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), New York Regional Office, federal Administration for Children and Families, 2010.

Note: Based on cumulative enrollment numbers.

Enrollment: Children 3-5

Universal Prekindergarten

Chart 18

Children Enrolled in **Universal Prekindergarten**, 2002-2011

School Year	Enrollment
2002-03	42,876
2006-07	47,772
2007-08	54,318
2008-09	55,691
2009-10	57,347
2010-11	58,057

Source: Memo from the Office of Early Childhood Education, Department of Education, 2009, 2010, 2011.

CCI Primer 2008.



Chart 19

Children Enrolled in **Universal Prekindergarten**, by Setting, 2007-2011

School Year	Community Programs (CBOs)		CBO Total	Public School	Total
	ACS	Non-ACS			
2007-08	N/A	32,606 [†]	32,606	21,712	54,318
2008-09	15,289	18,140	33,429	22,262	55,691
2009-10	15,535	19,150	34,685	22,662	57,347
2010-11	16,837	18,845	35,682	22,375	58,057

Source: Memo from the Office of Early Childhood Education, Department of Education, 2009, 2010, 2011.

CCI Primer 2008.

[†] Includes ACS Contract Agencies.

Chart 20

Children Enrolled in **Universal Prekindergarten**, by Borough and Setting, 2011

Setting	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
CBO:ACS	4,713	6,493	3,143	2,231	257	16,837
CBO: Non-ACS	2,813	5,054	983	8,161	1,834	18,845
Public School	3,676	8,401	3,152	5,721	1,425	22,375
Total	11,202	19,948	7,278	16,113	3,516	58,057

Source: Memo from the Office of Early Childhood Education, New York City Department of Education, June 2011.

Enrollment: Children 3-5

Universal Prekindergarten

Chart 2 I

Children Enrolled in **Universal Prekindergarten, by Borough and Length of Day, 2011**

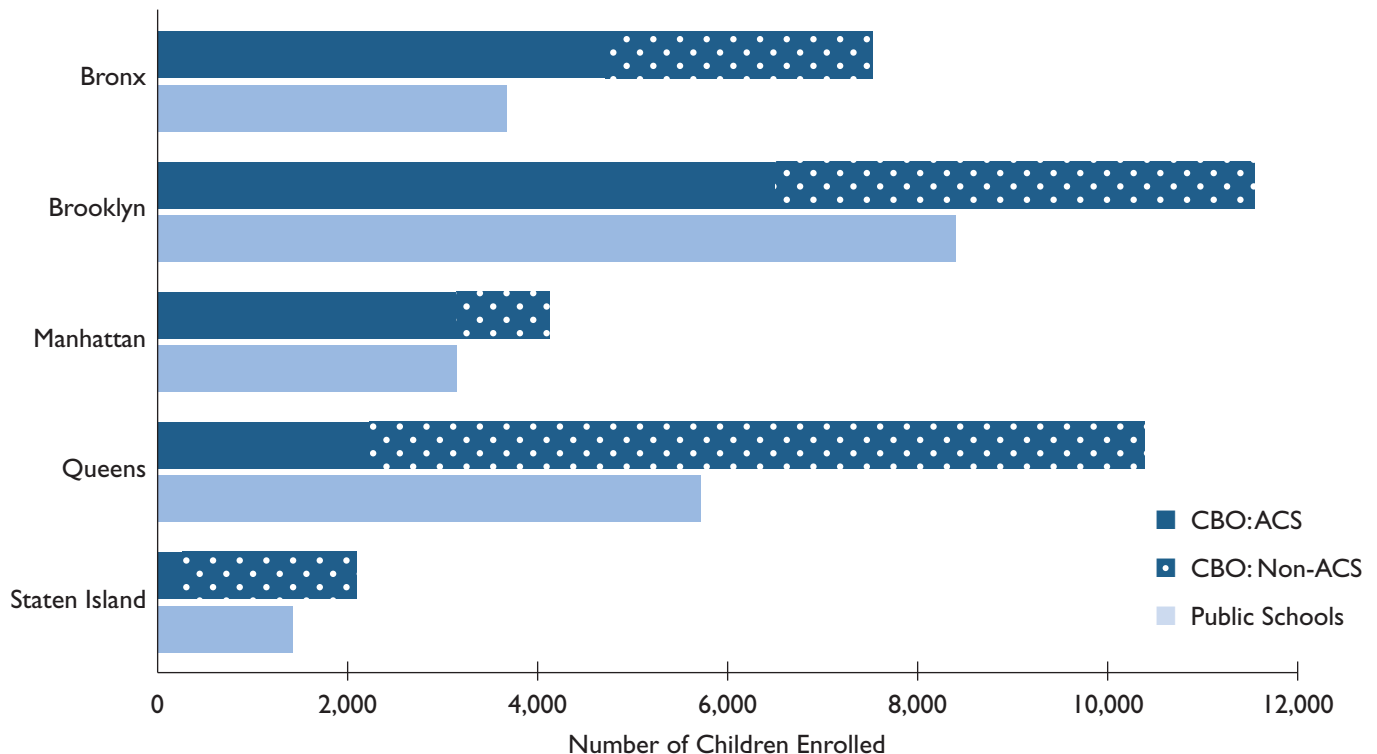
Length of Day	Setting	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
Half Day	Public School	680	2,540	609	2,788	908	7,519
	CBO:ACS	4,639	6,244	2,979	2,177	257	16,296
	CBO: Non-ACS	2,728	4,965	852	8,114	1,703	18,362
	Half Day CBO Total	7,367	11,209	3,831	10,291	1,960	34,658
Full Day	Public School	2,996	5,861	2,549	2,933	517	14,856
	CBO:ACS	74	249	164	54	—	541
	CBO: Non-ACS	85	89	131	47	131	483
	Full Day CBO Total	159	338	295	101	131	1,024
Total		11,202	19,948	7,278	16,113	3,516	58,057

Source: Memo from the Office of Early Childhood Education, New York City Department of Education, June 2011.

Note: The chart above reflects the length of day supported by the city's overall investment in UPK services. Additional children are receiving full-day or extended-day services, which are supported by public funding or parent fees.

Chart 2 I A

Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, by Borough and Setting, 2011



Enrollment: Children 6-12

School-Age Care

Chart 22

Children 6-12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2003-2011

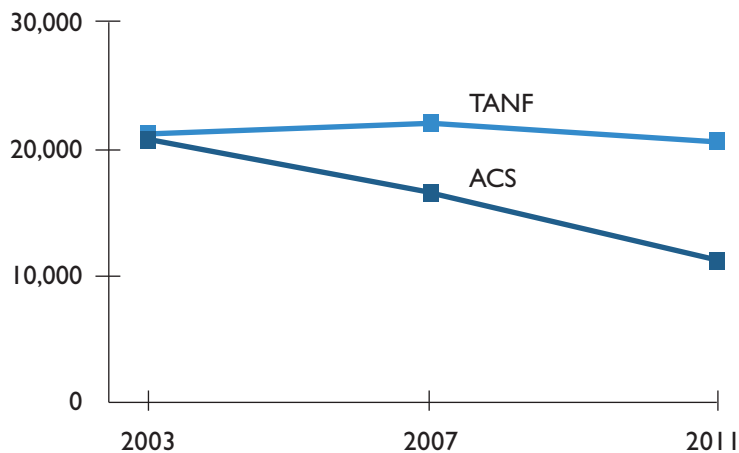
	2003	2007	2011	Percent Change, 2003-11
ACS	20,487	16,920	11,775	-43%
TANF	20,995	22,332	20,852	-1%
Total	41,482	39,252	32,626	-21%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care. ACS enrollment for school-age primarily through vouchers. ACS no longer enrolls school-age children in contracted centers. TANF Enrollment for Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care. CCI Primer 2008.

Note: Percent change is calculated based on 2003-11 numbers.

Chart 22A

Children 6-12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, Change 2003-2011



ACS dramatically reduced the number of school-age children in subsidized care—by about 9,000 since 2003. Still, more than 32,600 are enrolled in ACS programs.

Chart 23

Children 6-12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting, 2011

Setting	ACS	TANF	Total
Child Care	5,046	4,628	9,674
Family Child Care	688	687	1,375
Group Family Child Care	1,827	2,835	4,662
License-Exempt	4,214	12,702	16,916
Total	11,775	20,852	32,627

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF Enrollment for Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Public Investment in Early Care and Education

New York City uses state, federal and local funding to provide services. Each funding source has specific mandates. All families receiving TANF benefits, often called public assistance, who are in an approved work or training activity—or who are in transition to employment—are entitled to a child care subsidy. As a result, child care assistance for families on public assistance is a top priority for the city.

- Overall expenditures for early care and learning in 2011 totaled more than \$1.4 billion. (Chart 22)
- Expenditures on TANF-eligible children nearly doubled since 2003. (Chart 24)
- Average per-child expenditures on TANF-eligible children also nearly doubled. (Chart 27)
- Head Start and Early Head Start funding is \$260,444 million—26% of overall funding for early care and education. (Chart 22)

Universal Prekindergarten

UPK is a statewide public education program for four-year-olds. State aid supports 2.5 hours of service. City and federal funding augment the state aid.

- The city's UPK budget is \$300 million—21% of overall funding for early care and education. (Chart 28)
- The city invests other education funding to expand the length of day in public school settings. There is also a modest investment in supporting full-day UPK in community settings. (Chart 18, 21)



Chart 24

Public Funding for Early Care and Learning, Fiscal Year 2011 (\$'000's)

Program	City	State	Federal	Other	Total
Child Care (ACS-TANF) [†]	\$ 275,083	\$ 44,404	\$ 528,569	\$ 4,108	\$ 852,164
ACS-Head Start			190,591		191,591
Head Start (Non-ACS)			45,940		45,940
Early Head Start			23,913		23,913
Universal Pre-K	56,110	228,907	15,244		300,261
LYFE	12				12
CUNY Child Care ^{††}	1	2	3		6
Total	\$ 331,206	\$ 273,313	\$ 804,260	\$ 4,108	\$ 1,412,887

Source: Child Care (ACS-TANF) funding Memo from Independent Budget Office (IBO), Oct. 2011.

Head Start (ACS, Non-ACS, Early Head Start) funding, Memo from New York Regional Office Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Oct. 2011.

Universal Pre-K funding, Memo from NYC Department of Education, Oct. 2011.

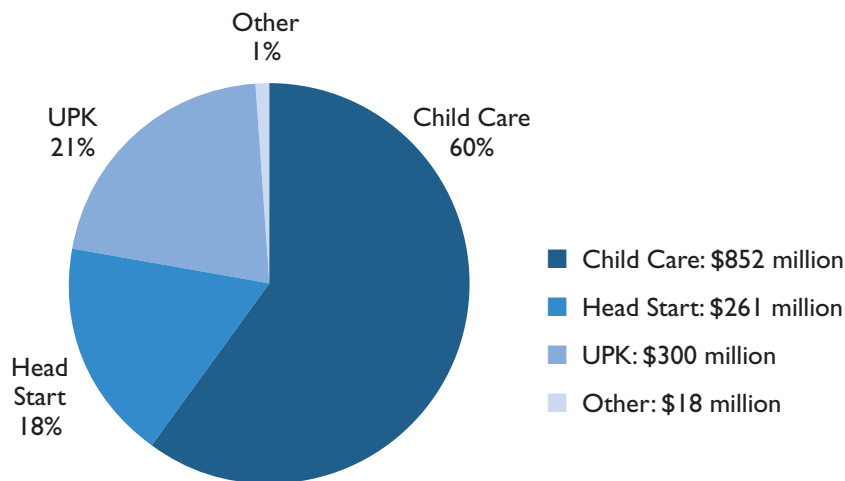
CUNY funding, Memo from CUNY Child Care Council, July, 2011.

[†] Includes funding for over 11,700 school-age children, supported by ACS through vouchers.

^{††} CUNY figures rounded up for reporting in this chart. City investment was \$500,000.

Chart 24A

Public Funding for Early Care and Learning, Fiscal Year 2011



The budget for early care and education in New York City totals \$1.4 billion. City and federal contributions account for three quarters of the investment. State funding, primarily for UPK, makes up the rest.

Subsidized Child Care (ACS and TANF)

Chart 25

ACS Child Care Budget by Funding Source, 2000-2011 (in \$000s)

Fiscal Year	City Tax Levy	Child Care Block Grant	Other	Total
2000	\$ 260,444	\$ 249,544	\$ 90,518	\$ 600,506
2003	190,417	410,370	48,329	649,116
2007	263,689	504,277	33,631	801,597
2009	297,753	468,618	43,316	809,687
2011	\$ 275,083	\$ 496,944	\$ 80,137	\$ 852,164

Source: Independent Budget Office (IBO).

Note: The numbers represent late year modified child care budgets for each year through 2010.

CCBG Includes child care transfers from the TANF FFPS, and ARRA stimulus funds.

2008-2011 figures exclude Universal Prekindergarten funds that are used to pay for 2.5 hours of service in some programs.

They include funds that are transferred to DYCD for the Out-of-School Time program.

Chart 26

ACS and TANF Child Care Funding, 2003-2011

Fiscal Year	ACS	TANF	Total
2003	\$ 469,817	\$ 173,397	\$ 643,214
2007	525,169	262,021	787,190
2010	\$ 547,997	\$ 343,353	861,966†
2011	N/A	N/A	\$ 852,164

Source: Independent Budget Office (IBO) Fiscal Brief, City's Subsidized Child Care system Faces Rising Costs, Shrinking Funds, October 2010.

Memo from IBO, update on FY 2011. Also, IBO Fiscal Brief, As City Plans Child Care Improvements, Funding Tightens, December 2005.

† Excludes \$29.4M in UPK funding, as calculated by IBO in FY2011 update.

Chart 27

ACS and TANF Average Expenditure Per Child, 2000-2010

	2000	2003	2006	2009	2010
ACS	\$ 7,773	\$ 7,863	\$ 8,694	\$ 9,477	\$10,777
TANF	\$ 3,223	\$ 3,983	\$ 4,492	\$ 5,756	\$ 6,680

Source: New York City Independent Budget Office, Fiscal Brief, October 2010.

Senior Budget and Policy Analyst, New York City Independent Budget Office (IBO).

Note: Spending is not adjusted for inflation. The figures do not include after-school care provided by the Department of Youth and Community Development.

Years refer to fiscal years.

Universal Prekindergarten

Chart 28

Universal Prekindergarten, **Budgeted Expenses, 2005-2011** (in \$000s)

Fiscal Year	City	State	Federal [†]	Total
2005	\$ 20,066	\$ 163,844	\$ 20,255	\$ 204,165
2007	42,229	186,623	23,163	252,015
2010	56,000	217,211	21,000	294,211
2011	\$ 56,110	\$ 228,906	\$ 15,244	\$ 300,260

Source: Memos from Department of Education, 2007, 2011.

Note: Federal Title I dollars.

Chart 29

Universal Prekindergarten **State Funding, City Use of Funds, by Setting, 2007-2010** (in \$000s)

Fiscal Year	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total State Allocation	\$ 209,869	\$ 249,078	\$ 248,149	\$ 248,149
Public School	77,604	115,911	105,416	98,979
ACS-CBO	N/A	N/A	13,659	51,064
Non-ACS CBO	N/A	N/A	97,502	65,322
Total CBO	91,680	100,948	111,161	116,386
Returned to State [†]	\$ 40,585	\$ 32,219	\$ 31,573	\$ 28,792

Source: City of New York Office of The Comptroller, Management Audit, Oct. 2011.

[†] Note: The total funds the City received is based on enrollment. The City did not meet full enrollment targets and had to return money to the state as indicated above.

N/A denotes Not Available.

Chart 30

Universal Prekindergarten **State Aid, Per-Pupil Allocations, 2003-2012**

Fiscal Year	Base [†]	Expansion
2003	\$ 3,332	N/A
2008	3,969	3,332
2010	3,969	3,332
2012	\$ 3,969	\$ 3,439

Source: New York State Education Department, Universal Prekindergarten allocation, 2008-2012.

CCI Primer 2008.

[†] The state created new rates for UPK after 2007, when funding doubled to support a major expansion of the program. Starting in FY 2008, all districts were eligible and the aid formula changed. At that time, the state also created two rates for allocations, one for the existing base of students and another for those added beyond that base. In New York City, the first 47,976 students served are considered the base and are funded at the base rate. Beyond that, students are funded at the expansion rate.

Capacity for Early Care and Education

There has never been a coherent, city-wide planning effort to develop the capacity for early care and learning services across city agencies and funding streams. Such an effort could look at capacity in public schools and other community-based organizations. Without such a study, services are distributed unevenly across the city, and the capacity varies dramatically neighborhood by neighborhood. Today, capacity can be found in centers, private homes, private, parochial and public schools and multi-service nonprofit organizations.

- Citywide there are 2,102 licensed child care centers. (Chart 31)
- The Bronx has the least capacity to meet the needs of children under 5 in center care—only one slot for every 6 children. (Chart 37)
- Capacity in group family child care has increased dramatically by about 17,000 slots since 2007. (Chart 34)
- The acute shortage of care for infants and toddlers persists across the city, with just one slot for every 5 in need of one. (Chart 38)



Chart 31

Number of Providers Licensed/Registered, 2011

	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
Family Day Care	1,377	657	709	368	50	3,161
School Age	248	442	247	290	56	1,283
Group Family Day Care	1,446	1,483	440	1,127	183	4,679
Centers	286	773	474	458	111	2,102
Total	3,357	3,355	1,870	2,243	400	11,225

Source: Memo NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Child Care, Registration and Licensing Statistics, 2011.
Memo from New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, October 2011.

Chart 32

Child Care Centers, Licensed Capacity, 2011

Borough	Capacity (Under 6 Years Old)	2010 Population (Under 5 Years Old)	Ratio Between Capacity and Population
Bronx	18,471	103,144	1:6
Brooklyn	40,687	177,198	1:4
Manhattan	25,560	76,579	1:3
Queens	25,940	132,464	1:5
Staten Island	5,495	28,339	1:5
Total	116,153	517,724	1:5

Source: Memo from New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, October 2011.
Population figures from 2010 U.S. Census data.

Chart 33

Regulated Capacity for Year-Round, Full-Day Services, by Setting, 2011

Setting	Number of Providers	Number of Children
Family Child Care	3,161	15,805 [†]
Group Family Child Care	4,679	46,790 [†]
Centers	2,102	92,278 ^{††}
Total	9,942	154,873

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) list of licensed programs and CCI-managed database maintained for NYC Child Care Resource and Referral Consortium, 2011.

Memo from New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, October 2011.

[†] Assumes providers enroll infants, toddlers and preschoolers.

^{††} This number includes 20,653 full-time slots in centers under contract to ACS. Assumes 20% of remaining licensed capacity is part-day.

Chart 34

Trend in Regulated Capacity for Year-Round, Full-Day Services, by Settings, 2007-2011

Setting	2007	2011	Change Number of Children	Percent Change
Family Child Care	17,540	15,805	-1,735	-10%
Group Family Child Care	28,880	46,790	+17,910	+62%
Centers	99,972	92,278	-7,694	-8%
Total	146,392	154,873	+8,481	+6%

Source: Memo from New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, October 2011.

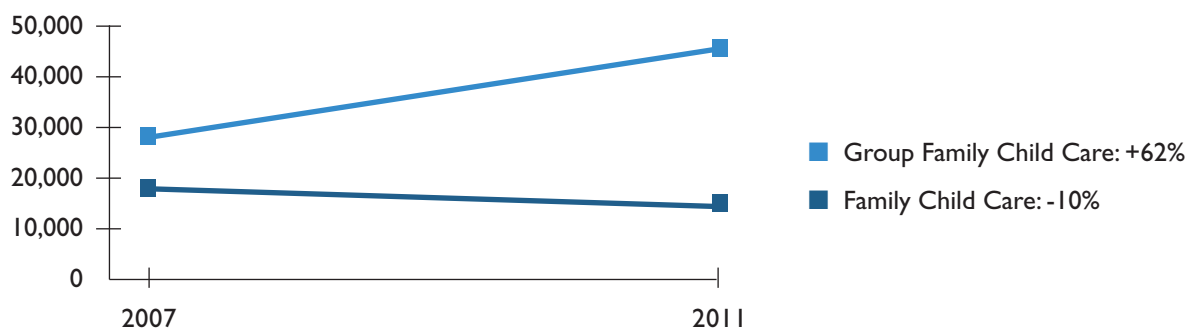
CCI Primer, 2008.

Note: This number includes full-time slots in ACS centers in 2007 and 2011. Assumes 20% of remaining licensed capacity is part-day.

Also assumes Family Child Care providers have 5 children and Group Family Child Care have 10 children enrolled.

Chart 34A

Regulated Capacity in Family and Group Family Child Care for Year-Round, Full-Day Services, 2007-2011



Infants and Toddlers

Chart 35

Capacity to Serve Children Under 3 in Regulated Settings, 2011

Setting	Capacity for Infants	Number of Children
Family Day Care	Maximum number of 2 infants per program (3,161 providers)	6,322 [†]
Group Family Day Care	Maximum number of 4 infants per program (4,679 providers)	18,716 ^{††}
Centers	Capacity identified by Department of Health ^{†††}	7,444
Total		34,482

Source: New York City Department of Health (DOHMH) list of licensed programs, 2011.

[†] Family Child Care capacity calculated by multiplying the number of licensed family child care providers across the city, 3,161 times 2. Assumes 2 infants are enrolled.

^{††} Group Family Child Care capacity calculated by multiplying the number of licensed providers, 4,679 times 4. Assumes 4 infants are enrolled.

^{†††} The city's Department of Health and Mental Hygiene tracks the number of licensed slots for children by age. CCI consulted the DOHMH database of licensed programs in 2011.

Capacity: Infant and Toddlers

Chart 36

Need for Full-Day, Out-of-Home Care for Children Under 3, 2011

Age Group	Total Number of Children	Number of Children with Working Mothers
Under 1 Year	109,023	54,512
1 Year	104,632	57,548
2 Years	104,084	61,410
Total	317,739	173,470

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder 2, 2010.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Characteristics of Families Summary, September 2011.

Chart 37

Capacity to Serve Children Under 3 in Regulated Settings, by Borough, 2011

Borough	Family Child Care	Group Family Child Care	Centers	Total
Bronx	2,754	5,784	730	9,268
Brooklyn	1,314	5,932	2,564	9,810
Manhattan	1,418	1,760	2,456	5,634
Queens	736	4,508	1,201	6,445
Staten Island	100	732	493	1,325
Total	6,322	18,716	7,444	32,483

Source: Memo from New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, October 2011.

Chart 38

Capacity Versus Need, Regulated Care for Children Under 3, 2011

Borough	Capacity Children Under 3	Total Population Children Under 3	Ratio of Capacity to All Children Under 3	Ratio of Capacity to Children with Working Mother
Bronx	9,268	62,535	1:6	1:3
Brooklyn	9,810	108,691	1:10	1:5
Manhattan	5,634	48,902	1:9	1:5
Queens	6,445	80,779	1:12	1:6
Staten Island	1,325	16,812	1:12	1:6
Total	32,482	317,719	1:10	1:5

Source: Memo from New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, October 2011.

U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder 2, Single Years of Age and Sex: 2010.

Access and Affordability



Access to services is directly related to the cost of early care and learning services, which are relatively expensive even for middle-class and professional families. Tuition at private preschools—about \$13,000 on average—now exceeds tuition at many public colleges. Yet unlike parents of college students, parents of young children are expected to shoulder the full cost. (Chart 42)

Only UPK is open to all eligible children, regardless of income. But that is only for four-year-olds, and still not fully-funded to meet demand.

All other programs are means-tested, but the shortfall in public funding hampers the city's ability to serve all eligible families. As a result, only the lowest income families access subsidized care.

- 90% of children in subsidized care live in families earning 135% of poverty or less than \$26,000 per year (Chart 36)
- Only 3% come from families earning more than 200% of poverty (Chart 36)
- The City dramatically increased the fees (co-pays) that families must shoulder even when they do qualify for a subsidy. (Chart 35)

Access and Affordability

Chart 39

Maximum Eligibility for Child Care Assistance, by Family Size, 2011

Family Size	2	3	4
Annual Income	\$ 40,068	\$ 46,692	\$ 49,032
Federal Poverty Level	275%	255%	225%

Source: Memo NYC Administration for Children's Services, October 2011.

Note: Other factors including reason for care may also impact eligibility. ACS recently eliminated several enrollment priorities including 'looking for work,' 'ill or incapacitated parent,' and 'social services.'

Chart 40

Co-Payment, Families Eligible for Child Care Subsidies (Family of Three), 2011

Percent of Poverty	100%	133%	175%	200%
Family Income	\$ 18,530	\$ 24,645	\$ 32,428	\$ 37,060
Annual Co-Pay	\$ 780	\$ 2,132	\$ 4,836	\$ 6,240
Percent of Income	4%	9%	15%	17%

Source: Memo NYC Administration for Children's Services, October 2011.

Chart 41

ACS and TANF Children Enrolled by Poverty Level, 2011

Family Poverty Level in Percent	Enrollment Number of Children	Percent of Children
0-135%	88,237	90%
135-200%	7,236	7%
200-275%	2,454	3%
Total	97,927	100%

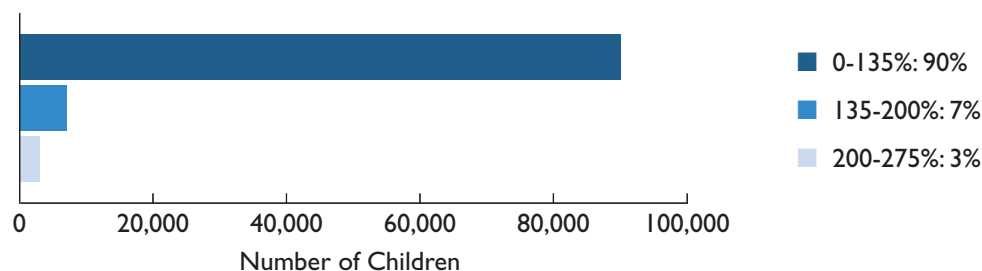
Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2011, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF Enrollment for Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Note: 0-135 on chart includes 49,571 TANF children.

Chart 41A

ACS and TANF Children Enrolled by Poverty Level



Access and Affordability

Chart 42

Children on Public Assistance, by Age and Borough, 2011

Borough	Under Age 1	Age 1-5	Age 6-13	Total Number of PA Children
Bronx	2,764	17,556	34,595	54,915
Brooklyn	2,920	16,451	30,366	49,737
Manhattan	955	4,944	9,156	15,055
Queens	1,125	6,025	11,282	18,432
Staten Island	373	2,156	3,887	6,416
Total	8,137	47,132	89,286	144,555

Source: Memo from the Office of Communications and Marketing, NYC Human Resources Administration, June 2011.

Chart 43

TANF Children Served by Reason of Care, 2011

Reason for Care	Number of Children	Percentage
PA Engaged	21,315	43%
PA Employed	17,728	36%
Transitional	7,581	15%
Child Only Cases	1,403	3%
Applicant	1,148	2%
Other	396	1%
Total	49,571	100%

Source: TANF Enrollment for Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2011. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Chart 44

ACS-Head Start Enrollment, by Eligibility, 2010

	Number of Children	Percentage
Income	15,182	71%
TANF	3,718	17%
Foster Children	327	2%
Homeless Children	919	4%
Over Income	1,236	6%
Total	21,382	100%

Source: Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), June 2011.

Access and Affordability

Chart 45

State Established Market Rate, Child Care, 2009-2011

Age Group	Center		Group Family		Family		Licensed-Exempt (Standard)		Licensed-Exempt (Enhanced)	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Infant <1 ½	\$ 17,567	\$ 17,160	\$ 10,088	\$ 10,348	\$ 8,320	\$ 8,320	\$ 5,408	\$ 5,408	\$ 5,824	\$ 5,824
Toddler 1 ½ - 2	13,260	13,260	9,412	9,620	7,800	8,320	5,096	5,408	5,460	5,824
Preschool 3-5	11,284	11,284	9,100	9,100	7,800	7,800	5,096	5,096	5,460	5,460
School-Age 6-12	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,920	\$ 8,320	\$ 9,100	\$ 7,800	\$ 7,800	\$ 5,096	\$ 5,096	\$ 5,460	\$ 5,460

Source: New York Office Children and Family Services, Bureau of Early Childhood, "Market Rates." As of Oct. 2009 and Oct. 2011.

Note: Market rate is in effect for two years. (2009-2011), (2011-2013).

The market rate is the maximum level of payment that New York State will reimburse New York City for care of a child eligible for subsidy. New York State sets the rate based on a survey of providers every two years.

It represents the 75th percentile of rates charged to parents by private programs across the five boroughs.

Chart 46

Expectation of What Parents Should Contribute†

Early Childhood Education v. College (Family of Four, with Two Children), 2011

Percent of Poverty	Family Income	Child Care Fees	Percent of Income	College Contribution†	Percent of Income
133% FPL	\$ 29,726	\$ 2,548	9%	\$ 386	1%
200% FPL	44,700	7,540	17%	2,033	5%
250% FPL	55,875	22,568	40%	3,485	6%
300% FPL	\$ 67,050	\$ 22,568	34%	\$ 5,461	8%

Source: <http://www.finaid.org/calculators/scripts/estimate.cgi>

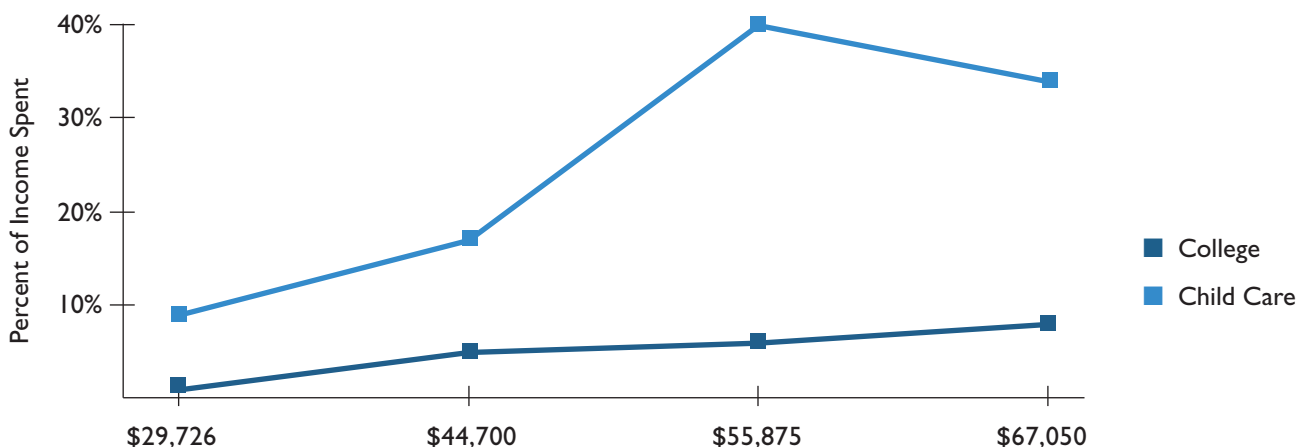
Child Care fees defined as the full-time weekly market rate for preschool center-based as determined by New York State, market rate for 2011-2013.

† Fees for college in this model is the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) as determined by the college aid formula (based off a family of four with no additional assets beyond income and two children in college).

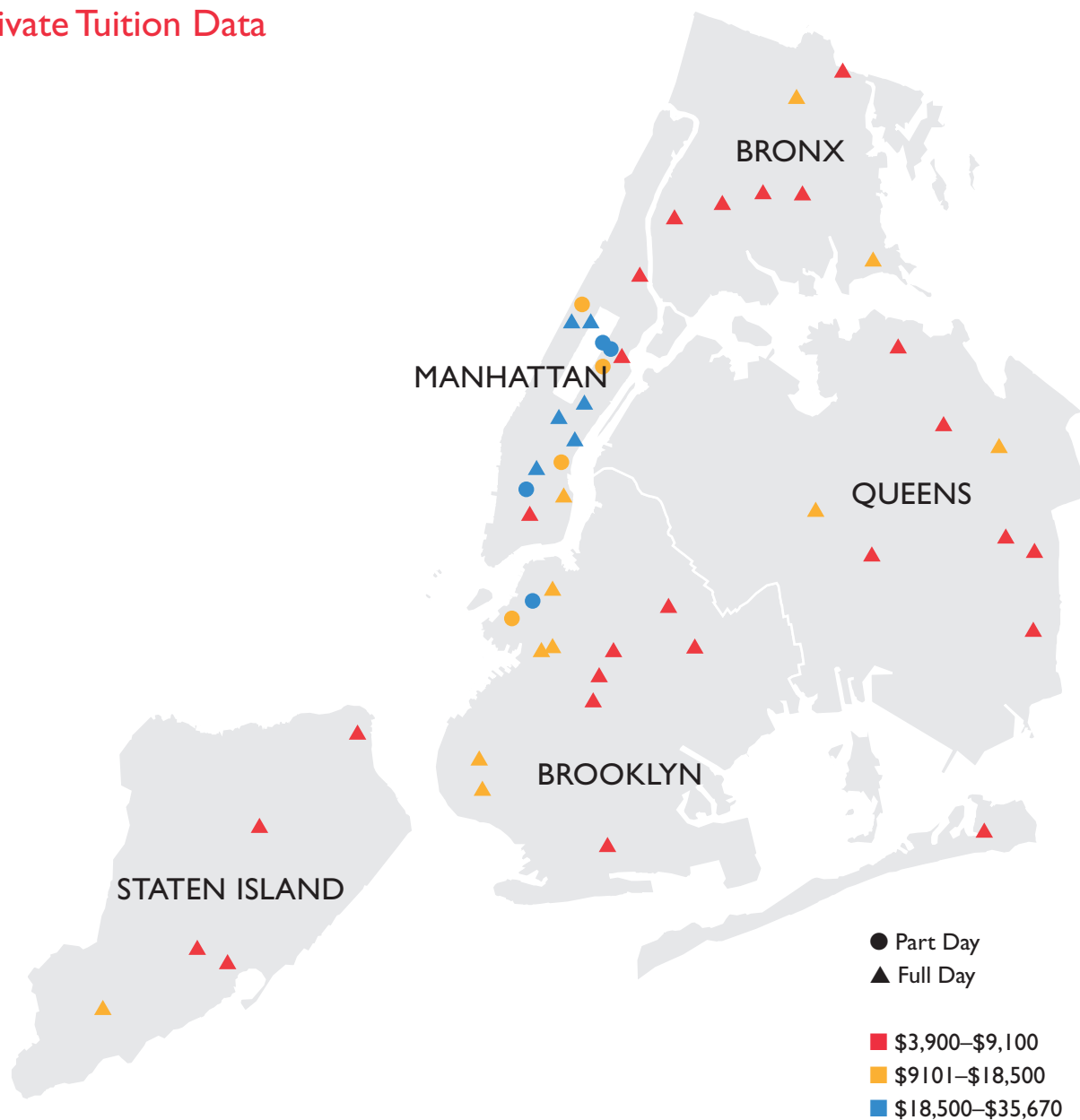
Until recently, for families who qualified for subsidies, child care fees did not exceed 10% gross income.

Chart 46A

Parent Contribution for Child Care v. College (% of Income)



Private Tuition Data



During the summers of 2010 and 2011, CCI conducted an informal survey of private tuition for preschoolers across the city. We inquired about the ages of children served, length of day, and fees for each program. The map is based on information gathered from 55 centers who supplied information over the phone or at their website. Some do offer a small number of scholarships to children they accept for enrollment. This informal survey builds on the data collected by our parent resource counselors and the database managed by CCI for the New York City Child Care Resource and Referral Consortium.

*Note: Part Day refers to programs that operate less than ten hours a day.
Full Day refers to programs that operate ten hours a day, year-round.*

Quality Indicators

Researchers have identified several key components that are essential to creating a quality early learning experience for children:

- Staff with knowledge of child development
- Staff that is appropriately compensated
- Limited class size
- Limited ratio of children to staff
- Appropriate curricula, child assessments and developmental screening

New York State is in process of implementing a quality rating and improvement system, which takes most of these factors into account. The research-based national accreditation systems for early childhood programs, both center-based and home-based, provide a comprehensive assessment of the learning environment and family supports.

- A significant pay gap persists between teachers working in community settings and those in the public schools. (Chart 42)
- Few programs in New York City participate in national accreditation programs. (Chart 41)



Chart 47

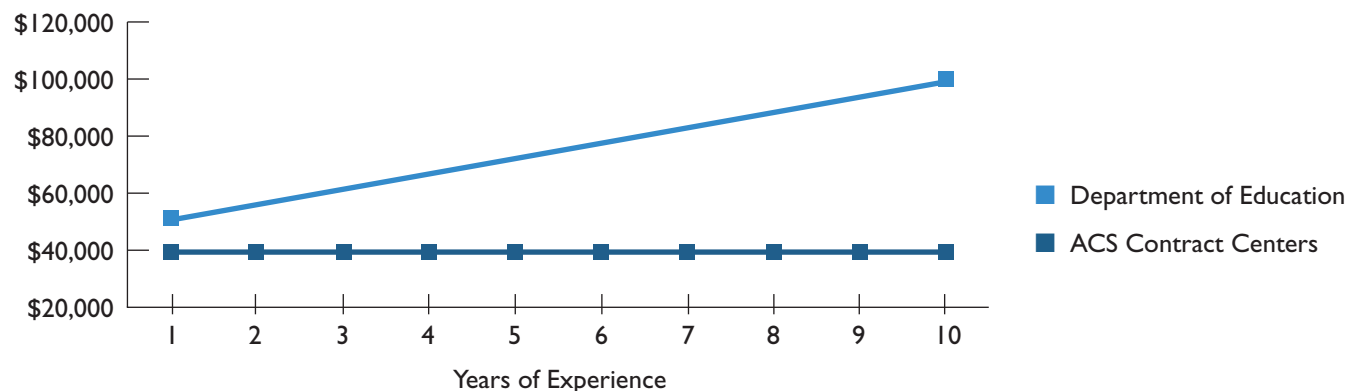
Number of **NAEYC Accredited** Child Care Programs, by Borough, 2011

Borough	Number of Programs		
	2002	2008	2011
Bronx	10	31	28
Brooklyn	5	26	27
Manhattan	10	57	37
Queens	1	12	6
Staten Island	2	3	4
Total	28	129	102

Source: National Association for the Education of Young Children, Accreditation search, June 2011.
CCI Primer 2008.

Chart 48

Pay Difference, Teachers in ACS-Funded Centers and Public School



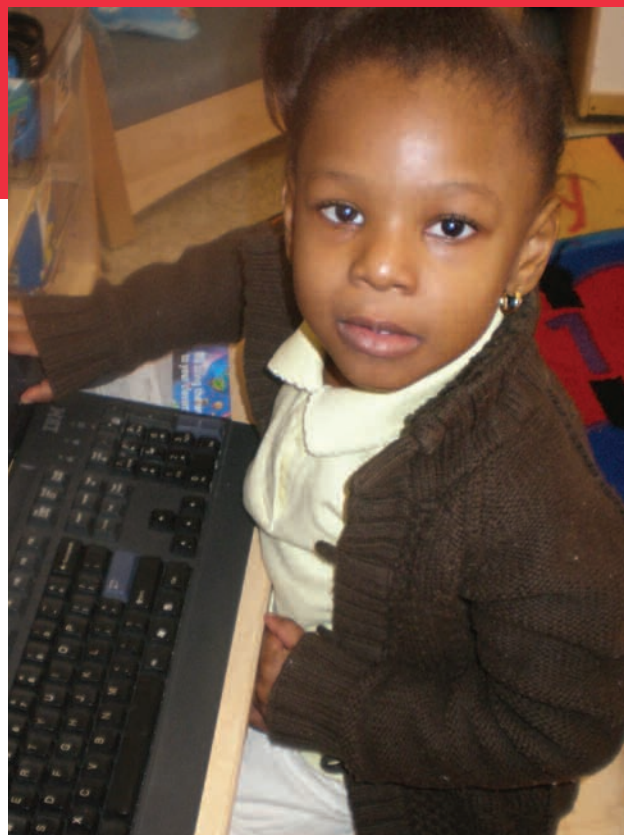
Source: The United Federation of Teachers Teacher Salary Schedule.
Day Care Council of New York, Inc. Schedule of Minimum Rates.

Note: ACS-funded child care centers pay union-negotiated salaries to teachers. Even so, there is a substantial gap in compensation between equally-qualified teachers in ACS-centers and public schools. The differential grows more pronounced as teachers gain experience on the job.

According to national studies, the compensation of teachers is a good barometer of quality in early childhood programs. Yet most programs find it hard to adequately compensate and retain staff. Early childhood professionals are paid far less than teachers working with older children.

Specialized Services: Early Intervention and Home Visiting

Research shows that taking action early—even in the prenatal period—to support healthy development pays big dividends later on for children, families and communities. Early Intervention services can help detect and address delays in development—from speech to hearing to cognition—and provide the supports that help children reach their potential. Home visiting programs—such as the Nurse-Family Partnership—provide expecting and new mothers with the support they need to support their new baby’s healthy development. Federal, state and city funding now support these services in New York City.



Early Intervention and Home Visiting

Chart 49

Referrals and Enrollment in Early Intervention Services, 2009-2011†

	Referrals	Enrollment
2009	7,469	23,831
2010	8,408	23,774
2011	8,206	21,942

† Second quarter data, from report "Trends in Early Intervention Program Data," presented to New York State Early Intervention Coordinating Council, September 20, 2011 by Part C Data Manager. Includes only children less than 3 years old on October 1 of that year.

Enrollment is defined as a child with at least one active service authorization in the quarter, such as general service, assistive tech device, respite or transportation).

Note: These figures represent the children enrolled each year, but new rules took effect in June 3, 2010. As of that date, children with a 33% delay in communication were no longer automatically eligible for services.

Chart 50

Families Enrolled in Home Visiting Programs, 2010-2011

Program	Families
Nurse-Family Partnership	3,753
Parent-Child Home Program	305
Healthy Families N.Y.	1,088
Total	5,146

Source: Nurse Family Partnership enrollment from Memo from Nurse-Family Partnership, NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2011.

Parent-Child Home Program enrollment from Memo from New York State Regional office of The Parent-Child Home Program, 2011.

Healthy Families N.Y. enrollment from Memo from Center for Human Services Research, Albany, NY, 2011.

Chart 51

Early Intervention Services, by Funding Source, Projected 2011-2012 (in \$000)

	2011	2012
City	\$ 99.6	\$ 97.9
State	109.7	112.1
Federal	6.2	5.2
Medicaid	238.1	229.9
Total	\$ 453.6	\$ 445.1

Source: Office of Management and Budget, New York City, July 2011.

Chart 52

Public Funding for Home Visiting, 2010-2011 (in \$000s)

Agency	City	State/Federal	Total
Nurse Family Partnership†	\$ 3.2	\$ 6.5	\$10.0
Healthy Families N.Y.	.4	4.2	4.6
Total	\$ 3.6	\$10.7	\$14.6

Source: Nurse Family Partnership funding data from memo from Nurse Family Partnership, NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2011.

Parent-Child Home Program funding data from memo from New York State Regional Office of The Parent-Child Home Program, 2011.

Healthy Families N.Y. funding data from memo from New York State Early Childhood Advisory Council, 2011.

† Note: \$500,000 of city funding comes from City Council.

\$4.4M of State funding comes from Community Optional Preventive Services (C.O.P.S.)

Figures above do not include funding for Parent-Child Home Program sites in New York City, which receive some public funding as well as private funding. Public investment in Parent-Child Home Program sites totaled about \$100,000 in state funding in New York City sites in 2011.

Administration for Children's Services (ACS)

New York City agency responsible for the funding and management of subsidized child care and vast majority of Head Start programs. ACS administers the child care subsidies for TANF recipients. (The Human Resources Administration had previously administered these subsidies.) Child care eligibility is determined by income, employment and other social needs. Family co-pays for child care services are based on a sliding scale, depending on family income. Head Start services are free for eligible families. ACS contracts out these services to community based providers and offers vouchers to eligible families.

ACS Contract Child Care

ACS contracts with community-based providers to offer year-round services to families in center-based programs and home-based settings, known as family child care. ACS-contracted programs are located in low-income communities. Some also offer Head Start and Universal Prekindergarten (UPK) for all 4-year-olds enrolled.

Child Care

Child care is the most commonly used term used to describe the full range of early care and education services, offered in a variety of settings, including centers, nursery schools, private homes. Child care is also used to refer to arrangements for school-age children before and after school hours.

Child Care Center

A full-day, year-round program, which is licensed to provide care for children from birth to age six. Most serve primarily children aged two to six. Many also provide care for school-age children before and/or after school. A few offer care to children under two. (See Chart 53)

Department of Education (DOE)

The DOE administers the Universal Prekindergarten (UPK) program in schools and community settings. The DOE also has responsibility for Preschool Special Education and kindergarten. UPK is a free program.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)

City agency responsible for regulating all preschool center-based part and full-day care for children from birth to five. Regulations cover the ratio of children to staff, staff qualifications child safety provisions and nutritional requirements. The city's regulations for center programs serving children ages two to five are among the highest in the nation. Preschool programs are required to have a certified teacher at the head of each class. DOHMH also administers regulations for family child care, group family child care and school-age care in the city, under contract with New York State.

Early Intervention Services

Early Intervention is a comprehensive interagency program that supports families with infants and children with developmental delays to help children realize their full potential. The city's health department oversees administration of the services in the city. All children are eligible to be screened to see if they are eligible for services.

Extended Day

Term used to refer to care that provided from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., to meet the needs of working parents. It is often used interchangeably with “child care,” as a service that runs for about 10 hours, year-round.

Family Child Care

A program in a private home which provides care for up to eight children under 13 years old. Providers must follow state regulations, which are administered by DOHMH in New York City. Providers must have a visit from DOHMH and must be fingerprinted and cleared through the state's Child Abuse Registry. In addition, they are required to complete 15 hours of basic health and safety training prior to registration and 30 hours of training every two years. (See Chart 53)

Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

Standard set by federal government, national estimate. Assumes one-third of income spent on food.

Full School-Day Program

A program that operates on a school schedule, usually between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3 p.m., for a school year, or about ten months (180 days).

Group Family Child Care

Care for children in provider's home for up to 16 children, depending on ages, staffing and space. Operate under state regulations, administered by DOHMH. Inspected once prior to opening, be fingerprinted and be cleared by the Child Abuse Registry, and meet family child care training requirements. (See Chart 53)

Head Start/Early Head Start

Head Start is federally-funded, comprehensive program for three- and four-year-olds from low-income families. ACS is a super-grantee and oversees services for more than 70 sponsors. Early Head Start is federally-funded, comprehensive program for children under 3, operated by community-based programs. Services are provided in home-based and center settings.

Home Visitation

A growing body of research shows that home visits from a professional social worker, nurse, early childhood expert, or paraprofessional can help parents improve their child-rearing skills and connect them to health care and other family support services. The Nurse-Family Partnership, Healthy Families New York and Parent-Child Home programs in New York are the best-known evidence-based programs in New York City. Federal, state and city funds support these efforts.

License-Exempt Care/Informal Care

Care provided for fewer than three children in the caregiver's home. It is sometimes referred to as informal care. Some standards apply for informal providers who receive financial assistance for caring for families receiving a child care subsidy.

LYFE (Living for Youth and Family through Education)

DOE sponsors a program for the children of teen parents enrolled in high school. These services are provided in regulated family child care as well as in classrooms in certain high schools.

Market Rate

The maximum payment by New York State for care of a child eligible for publicly-subsidized care. The rate represents the 75th percentile of what programs in a given community report they charge parents. The annual survey is conducted by New York State. The rate also represents the maximum rate per-child that ACS can claim from the state to support subsidies or contract care.

Out-of-School Time (OST) and School-Age Care

A variety of services for children ages 4 to 21 years old which operate during non-school hours. This includes youth development, arts, culture and recreation, tutoring and other programs. Service hours can range from a few hours a week to year-round programs that cover before-and after-school hours as well as vacations and holidays. The Division of Youth and Community Development administers the OST services in a variety of settings.

School-age programs serving children ages 5 to 12 are regulated by NY State. Most operate from end of school day to 6 p.m. Some operate on school holidays and for the summer. Some of these services are funded by ACS; data in the Primer only covers services funded by ACS.

Preschool Special Education Program

Part-day and school day programs operated by community based organizations, serving three- and four-year-olds with special needs. Also referred to as 4410.

Regulated Child Care

Services funded and administered by federal, state or city agencies. Includes centers, family and group family child care and after-school programs. Oversight includes child/staff ratios, health and safety, space, staff credentials and nutrition. They are generally regulated in respect to child/staff ratio, health and safety provisions, space per child, staff credentials and nutritional requirements for meals and snacks.

Subsidized Child Care

Child care which is funded by federal, state and city government. Families must meet income eligibility guidelines and demonstrate a need for care.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

Families receiving cash assistance because they are unemployed, in employment or training program or transitioning from cash assistance to work. Families who qualify for TANF assistance are entitled to financial assistance in paying for child care, as a support for entering the workforce. This program was previously known as Aid to Families for Dependent Children, and is often simply called “welfare” or “public assistance.”

Universal Prekindergarten (UPK)

A state funded program with the goal of making early education available to every four year old in New York State. Currently, the state pays for two and a half hours of programming. In New York City the program is administered by the Department of Education. Some funds are transferred to ACS to pay for Pre-K in programs that receive funding to provide child care. Pre-K services are offered both in public schools and community based settings. Many early childhood programs offer full day options to Pre-K enrolled children and some have a mix of other funding to support these services.

Vouchers

Vouchers are a form of child care subsidy payment approved for ACS or TANF families for child care services of their choice. Payments are made directly to the provider for both regulated and informal care.

Chart 53

Types of Child Care and What the Law Requires

Type of Child Care	School-Age Programs	Family Child Care	Group Family Child Care	Group Child Care Centers
Where Located	Non-home site	In a home	In a home	Non-home site (e.g., day-care center)
Age Group	Kindergarten age to 12 yrs	6 weeks to 12 yrs	6 weeks to 12 yrs	Birth to 6 yrs
Maximum Number of Children	<i>In any group</i> , no more than: • 20 children under 13 yrs • 30 children ages 10 to 12	No more than: 6 children, plus 2 school-age children [†]	No more than: 12 children, plus 4 school-age children [†]	<i>In any group</i> , no more than: • 8 children under 1 yr • 10 1- and 2-yr-olds • 15 3-yr-olds • 20 4-yr-olds • 25 5-yr-olds
Number of Staff	One staff member for every: • 10 children younger than 10 yrs • 15 children ages 10 to 12	One staff member for every 6 children, unless infants are present [†]	One staff member for every 6 children, unless infants are present [†]	One staff member for every: • 3 children under 1 yr • 5 children ages 1 to 2 • 6 children age 2 • 10 children age 3 • 12 children age 4 • 15 children age 5
Must be Inspected	Every 2 years	Every 2 years ^{††}	Every year	Every year
Other Facts	Also called “after-school program”	Flexible hours	Must have licensed, on-site provider and assistant	• Classroom setting • Must have at least 30 square feet of space per child • Director and teachers must be specially trained in child care

Source: *Choosing Child Care in New York City*, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, New York City, updated November, 2011.

[†] One staff member is required for every 2 infants.

^{††} DOHMH inspects annually even though this is not required.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank the many public and private organizations that contributed data to this publication, including the Administration for Children's Services, Department of Education, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Independent Budget Office, CUNY Child Care Council, New York Zero-to-Three, Advocates for Children, staff at the state Early Childhood Advisory Council, state Council on Children and Families and staff at the LYFE program.

Many thanks to CCI Board Member Todd Boressoff for many of the photos included in this edition of the Primer.

Board of Directors

Kimber Bogard
Todd Boressoff
Leroy C. Duffus
Charles Etuk
Julie Fenster
Ed Gavagan
Karen Goodheart
Kay Hendon
Ifeomasinachi Ike
Joyce L. James
Karin Katz
Deborah King
Renata Meyer
Molly Morse Rothstein
Peter Rugg
Anil Shah
Charmane Wong

Nancy Kolben, *Executive Director*
Rhonda Carlross-Smith, *Associate Executive Director*

To order additional copies of this publication,
contact 212.929.7604, Ext. 3013.



Center for Children's Initiatives
Building Bright Futures for Children

322 Eighth Avenue, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10001
Phone: 212.929.7604 • Fax: 212.929.5785
Email: info@ccinyc.org
Website: www.ccinyc.org